

REPORT OF NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE
Week ending the 9th November 1895.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	REMARKS.
BENGALI.					
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>					
1	"Abodh Bodhini" ...	Calcutta	About 677		
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	"Banganiyasi" ...	Ditto	" 5,000	1st November 1895.	
2	"Bangavasi" ...	Ditto	" 20,000	2nd ditto.	
3	"Hitaishi" ...	Ditto	.....	29th October and 5th November 1895.	
4	"Hitavadi" ...	Ditto	" 4,000	1st November 1895.	
5	"Mihir-o-Sudhakar" ...	Ditto	.....	2nd ditto.	
6	"Sahachar" ...	Ditto	About 500		
7	"Samay" ...	Ditto	" 4,000	1st ditto.	
8	"Sanjivani" ...	Ditto	" 8,000	2nd ditto.	
9	"Som Prakash" ...	Ditto	" 800	28th October 1895.	
<i>Daily.</i>					
1	"Banga Vidya Prakashika" ...	Ditto	" 200	30th October and 1st and 2nd November 1895.	
2	"Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika" ...	Ditto	" 200	31st October and 3rd to 6th November 1895.	
3	"Samvad Prabhakar" ...	Ditto	" 500		
4	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya" ...	Ditto	" 200		
5	"Sulabh Dainik" ...	Ditto	" 1,000	31st October, 1st, 2nd and 4th to 6th November 1895.	
HINDI.					
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Ditto	" 800	31st October 1895.	
2	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Ditto	" 9,000	4th November 1895.	
3	"Uchit Vakta" ...	Ditto	.....	
<i>Daily.</i>					
1	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" ...	Ditto	.....	30th October and 1st, 2nd and 4th to 6th November 1895.	
PERSIAN.					
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	"Hublul Mateen" ...	Ditto	.....	30th October 1895.	
URDU.					
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	"Darussaltanat and Urdu Guide" ...	Ditto	About 400	31st ditto.	
2	"General and Gaubariyasi" ...	Ditto	" 300		
BENGALI.					
<i>Fortnightly.</i>					
1	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura	" 500		
2	"Ulubaria Darpan" ...	Ulubaria	" 298		
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan	350 to 400	29th October 1895.	
2	"Chinsura Vartavaha" ...	Chinsura	500		
3	"Darsak" ...	Ditto	.....	3rd November 1895.	
4	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly	754	1st ditto	
BENGALI.					
<i>Monthly.</i>					
1	"Ghosak" ...	Khulna	350		
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" ...	Murshidabad	280	30th October 1895.	
2	"Murshidabad Pratinidhi" ...	Berhampore	200		
3	"Pratikar" ...	Ditto	603	1st November 1895.	

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	REMARKS.	
URIYA.						
<i>Monthly.</i>		ORISSA DIVISION.				
1	"Brahma" ...	Cuttack ...	.....	3 Kartik ...	Only six copies have been issued since the paper was revived in January 1894. Some 200 copies of each issue are said to have been circulated, but no subscribers have been registered. This paper is said to have some circulation in the Division, but the number of subscribers could not be ascertained.	
2	"Indradhanu" ...	Ditto ...	.....		
3	"Shikshabandhu" ...	Ditto ...	.....		
4	"Utkalprabha" ...	Mayurbhunj ...	.....		
<i>Weekly.</i>						
1	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Bamra in the Central Provinces.	.....	.....
2	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	190	19th September 1895.		
3	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Ditto ...	309	18th ditto.		
4	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack ...	412	21st ditto.		
HINDI.						
<i>Monthly.</i>		PATNA DIVISION.				
1	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Bankipur ...	500			
<i>Weekly.</i>						
1	"Aryavarta" ...	Dinapur ...	1,000			
URDU.						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
1	"Akhbar-i-Al Punch" ...	Bankipur ...	500	4th November 1895.		
2	"Gaya Punch" ...	Gaya ...	400	31st October 1895.		
3	"Mehre Monawar" ...	Muzaffarpur ...	150			
BENGALI.						
<i>Weekly.</i>		RAJSHAHI DIVISION.				
1	"Bagura Darpan" ...	Bogra ...	.....	30th October 1895.	It is said that 550 copies of the paper are printed each month. Out of this number 150 copies are distributed among the subscribers, and the rest sold to the public at three pies per copy.	
2	"Hindu Ranjika" ...	Boalia, Rajshahi ...	283			
3	"Rangpur Dikprakash" ...	Kakina, Rangpur ...	300			
<i>Monthly.</i>						
1	"Darjeeling Mission ke Masik Samachar Patrika."	Darjeeling ...	150	.....	
BENGALI.						
<i>Fortnightly.</i>		DACCA DIVISION.				
1	"Kasipur Nivasi" ...	Kasipur, Barisal ...	280	31st October 1895.		
<i>Weekly.</i>						
1	"Charu Mihir" ...	Mymensingh ...	900	29th October 1895.		
2	"Dacca Prakash" ...	Dacca ...	450			
3	"Saraswat Patra" ...	Ditto ...	250	2nd November 1895.		
4	"Vikrampur" ...	Lauhajangha, Dacca ...	500	31st October 1895.		
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
1	"Dacca Gazette" ...	Dacca ...	500			
BENGALI.						
<i>Fortnightly.</i>		CHITTAGONG DIVISION.				
1	"Tripura Prakash" ...	Comilla ...	.....		
<i>Weekly.</i>						
1	"Sansodhini" ...	Chittagong ...	120			
BENGALI.						
<i>Fortnightly.</i>		ASSAM.				
1	"Paridarshak-o-Srihattavasi"	Sylhet ...	.....		

Name of the person		Date of birth		Place of birth	
John Smith		1875		New York	
Mary Jones		1880		New York	
Robert Brown		1885		New York	
Elizabeth White		1890		New York	
William Black		1895		New York	
Sarah Green		1900		New York	
James Hall		1905		New York	
Anna King		1910		New York	
Charles Lee		1915		New York	
Margaret Miller		1920		New York	
Thomas Wilson		1925		New York	
Elizabeth Young		1930		New York	
John Adams		1935		New York	
Mary Baker		1940		New York	
Robert Clark		1945		New York	
Elizabeth Davis		1950		New York	
William Evans		1955		New York	
Sarah Foster		1960		New York	
James Gibson		1965		New York	
Anna Harris		1970		New York	
Charles Hill		1975		New York	
Margaret Ives		1980		New York	
Thomas Jackson		1985		New York	
Elizabeth Knight		1990		New York	
John Lamb		1995		New York	
Mary Martin		2000		New York	
Robert Nelson		2005		New York	
Elizabeth Olsen		2010		New York	
William Parker		2015		New York	
Sarah Quinn		2020		New York	
James Reed		2025		New York	
Anna Scott		2030		New York	
Charles Taylor		2035		New York	
Margaret Vance		2040		New York	
Thomas Ward		2045		New York	
Elizabeth Wells		2050		New York	
John White		2055		New York	
Mary Young		2060		New York	
Robert Zane		2065		New York	
Elizabeth Adams		2070		New York	
William Baker		2075		New York	
Sarah Clark		2080		New York	
James Davis		2085		New York	
Anna Evans		2090		New York	
Charles Foster		2095		New York	
Margaret Gibson		2100		New York	
Thomas Harris		2105		New York	
Elizabeth Hill		2110		New York	
John Ives		2115		New York	
Mary Jackson		2120		New York	
Robert Knight		2125		New York	
Elizabeth Lamb		2130		New York	
William Martin		2135		New York	
Sarah Nelson		2140		New York	
James Olsen		2145		New York	
Anna Parker		2150		New York	
Charles Quinn		2155		New York	
Margaret Reed		2160		New York	
Thomas Scott		2165		New York	
Elizabeth Taylor		2170		New York	
John Vance		2175		New York	
Mary Ward		2180		New York	
Robert Wells		2185		New York	
Elizabeth White		2190		New York	
William Young		2195		New York	
Sarah Zane		2200		New York	
James Adams		2205		New York	
Anna Baker		2210		New York	
Charles Clark		2215		New York	
Margaret Davis		2220		New York	
Thomas Evans		2225		New York	
Elizabeth Foster		2230		New York	
John Gibson		2235		New York	
Mary Harris		2240		New York	
Robert Hill		2245		New York	
Elizabeth Ives		2250		New York	
William Jackson		2255		New York	
Sarah Knight		2260		New York	
James Lamb		2265		New York	
Anna Martin		2270		New York	
Charles Nelson		2275		New York	
Margaret Olsen		2280		New York	
Thomas Parker		2285		New York	
Elizabeth Quinn		2290		New York	
John Reed		2295		New York	
Mary Scott		2300		New York	
Robert Taylor		2305		New York	
Elizabeth Vance		2310		New York	
William Ward		2315		New York	
Sarah Wells		2320		New York	
James White		2325		New York	
Anna Young		2330		New York	
Charles Zane		2335		New York	
Margaret Adams		2340		New York	
Thomas Baker		2345		New York	
Elizabeth Clark		2350		New York	
John Davis		2355		New York	
Mary Evans		2360		New York	
Robert Foster		2365		New York	
Elizabeth Gibson		2370		New York	
William Harris		2375		New York	
Sarah Hill		2380		New York	
James Ives		2385		New York	
Anna Jackson		2390		New York	
Charles Knight		2395		New York	
Margaret Lamb		2400		New York	
Thomas Martin		2405		New York	
Elizabeth Nelson		2410		New York	
John Olsen		2415		New York	
Mary Parker		2420		New York	
Robert Quinn		2425		New York	
Elizabeth Reed		2430		New York	
William Scott		2435		New York	
Sarah Taylor		2440		New York	
James Vance		2445		New York	
Anna Ward		2450		New York	
Charles Wells		2455		New York	
Margaret White		2460		New York	
Thomas Young		2465		New York	
Elizabeth Zane		2470		New York	
John Adams		2475		New York	
Mary Baker		2480		New York	
Robert Clark		2485		New York	
Elizabeth Davis		2490		New York	
William Evans		2495		New York	
Sarah Foster		2500		New York	

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* of the 30th October has the following :—

MURSHIDABAD
HITAISHI,
Oct. 30th, 1896.

The question of a Russian invasion of India.

It is not possible to prophesy how the Indian people will conduct themselves in the event of a Russian invasion of India. Whether they will go against the British Government or fight on its side is a question which, for its solution, will entirely depend upon circumstances. All that we can say for certain at present is that the political horizon of India is very much overclouded, and no one can penetrate through the pervading darkness and predict what shape the hovering clouds above will assume in future. The British Government in India, therefore, has no peace of mind. Its anxiety is great, and this anxiety has naturally created in its mind a distrust—an all-engrossing distrust of the Indian people. But it is quite clear what the position of the British Government at a moment of crisis like the Russian invasion of India will be. If the loyalty of the Indian people remains unshaken, no Russian invasion will be able to do the least harm to the solidarity of the British Empire in India. But if, on the other hand, to avenge their all-engrossing servitude and state of complete subjection, the Indian people should take the side of the enemy, the British Empire in India will no doubt be placed in a perilous position. It is almost an axiomatic truth that a foreign invasion of India will prove more disastrous to the people than to the Government, but still the latter cannot give up its suspicion and take the people into its confidence. The reason is that it is perfectly aware of the rigour, the injustice, the tyranny, the persecution of its rule, and of the policy of distrust which it has all along consistently followed in its treatment of the Indian people. It is aware that this rigorous policy of administration is not calculated to produce confidence or contentment in the minds of the Indian people, and that its inevitable consequence is mutual distrust and suspicion.

Once suppose that the Indian people will be inimically disposed towards the British rule in the event of a Russian invasion, and the state of things at once assumes a gloomy aspect. If the Indian people go over to the side of the enemy, what will the British army avail? It will naturally have greater necessity to defend itself than to defend the British Empire, and matters will no doubt be made too hot for it if at this critical moment the native army goes over to the side of the enemy. The British Government ought to know this very well, and it need not be told that the only means of making the British rule permanent in India is to make the Indian people contented and happy. So long as the discontent of the people is allowed to grow, there is no peace for the Government, and it may rest assured that when this discontent will reach its climax the path of a Russian invasion of India will be paved.

A little reflection makes it quite clear that the British Government has so far done very little to make the people contented. The internal administration of the country has been virtually neglected, and far from there being any improvement, there has been in this respect a marked deterioration of late. The burden of taxation is growing more and more heavy. Famine is stalking throughout the length and breadth of the country, and the life-blood of the people is being virtually sucked. But the Indian people still continue to be loyal—still unshaken in their confidence in the justice of the British rule. The teachings of the past, the sublime ideal of loyalty taught by the ancient sages, still exercise their influence on the Indian people. It is its good fortune that the British nation has got to rule the Indian people—a people loyal *par excellence*. India is not Ireland. That small island to the west of Great Britain—small as it is—has given the British people great trouble. It has all along resisted the establishment of British supremacy and England has had to yield. But the Indian people are proverbially mild. Why should the British nation treat them so badly, so unkindly, so cruelly? It is a misfortune that the British Government should adopt a policy of double-dealing towards the Indian people and play them false—that it should violate its plighted troth, that its sacred promises should be honoured more in the breach than in the observance, and that its proclamations and charters should prove dead letters. All these testify to the perfidy of the British nation, and it is a credit to the Indian people that they have so long maintained their loyalty intact. If ever that loyalty is shaken, the British Government and it alone will be responsible for that result and not the people of India.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,
Nov. 2nd, 1895.

2. The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* of the 2nd November has the following:—

England and Turkey.

It is England's incitement that has led the Armenians to assume their present hostile attitude towards the Sultan. And it is Mr. Gladstone who is the Sultan's chief enemy. Mr. Gladstone is emptying the vials of his wrath upon the Sultan, forgetting that the Afghans and fifty to sixty millions of Indian Musalmans look upon the sovereign of Turkey as their Caliph or spiritual head. One is at a loss to understand Mr. Gladstone's motive in showering such abuse upon the Sultan, the more so as the latter has accepted all the Armenian reforms which were suggested by England. It is easy to be hard upon the weak, but it should be remembered that at one time all Europe trembled at Turkey's name. Indeed, England is not doing well to embarrass Turkey in this manner.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 4th, 1895.

3. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 4th November writes as follows:—

England in the Armenian question.

Mr. Gladstone, the sworn enemy of the Sultan, is still venting his spleen on him. But all Englishmen do not like to see the Sultan doomed to destruction. And even Lord Salisbury has thought it fit to administer a rebuke to Mr. Gladstone for his rabid anti-Turkish opinions. Lord Salisbury does not want to bring about a dismemberment of the Turkish Empire. He wants to see reform introduced in the Sultan's administration in Armenia. It cannot be questioned, however, that Lord Salisbury, although he is not willing to see the Sultan dethroned, has done sufficient injury to him, and his foreign policy with regard to Turkey is, to a large extent, responsible for the Armenian disturbances which lately broke out in Constantinople and Trebizond. If Lord Salisbury had not been hard upon the Sultan, the Armenians would not have dared to revolt against his Government. The Armenians counted upon the support of England and were in a manner encouraged to revolt against the Turkish Government.

But England alone cannot ruin Turkey. Europe has been disillusioned. It is now known to all that the Armenians had been long contemplating a revolt and trying to rouse European sympathy by exaggerating the acts of oppression committed by Turkish officials in Armenia. The European nations cannot, therefore, help blaming the Armenians, and holding them equally responsible with the Turks for the recent political disturbances in the Sultan's Empire. Armenia has thus carried her stratagem too far, and has consequently failed to rouse European sympathy. Russia and Austria are openly blaming the Armenians, and France too holds England responsible for the political disturbances in Turkey. It is thus quite clear that Europe is not against Turkey, and this being the case England will only make complications worse complicated if she endeavours to take any action in the matter without the consent of the other European Powers. It is easy to reform the Turkish Government in Armenia. It is not so easy to emancipate the Armenians from Turkish rule. England should therefore give up her anti-Turkish policy and accept the measures of reform proposed by the Sultan himself. The Armenians may clamour for more than what is offered to them by Turkey, but England should not give them indulgence. Let her follow a policy of conciliation, let her disillusion the Armenians and bring them to their senses. England's Armenian policy has greatly pained her Musalman subjects.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 6th, 1895.

4. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 6th November has the following:—

Lord Salisbury's foreign policy.

Lord Salisbury in power is pursuing his old foreign policy. The faithful disciple of Lord Beaconsfield is bent upon increasing the martial glory of England. His ambition seems to be higher than that of his great preceptor. Like Lord Palmerston he is willing to involve Great Britain in a great continental war, and thereby make her take her stand among the European nations as a great military Power. The Palmerstonian policy, however, is costly, and Lord Salisbury is trying to gain his object more cheaply. He thinks of increasing the prestige of England more by threats than by a resort to arms. But it is a vain attempt. Even the savage Chief of Coomasie does not mind the empty threats of Lord Salisbury, why should the European Powers?

A few instances will show that the foreign policy of Lord Salisbury, far from increasing the prestige of England, is stultifying her in the eye

of the world. There was a massacre of Christian Missionaries in China, and Lord Salisbury at once held out a threat to the Emperor. But the ruler of the Celestials has not been outwitted. He looks to Russia for protection, and there is a secret understanding between China and Russia. England's prestige has decidedly suffered in China. Lord Salisbury is also hard upon the Sultan. But the sublime Porte remains unconcerned and unmoved by Lord Salisbury's threats. For he very well knows that England by herself cannot do anything in the matter. She is not prepared to displease France and Russia or treat their opinion with contempt.

Let no one think that we are not glad to see British prestige increased. We are for the enhancement of British glory, but we are not for British blustering, and we strongly condemn this policy of bullying and blustering, especially when it is likely to lead to political difficulties. We do not like that England should hold out threats to great Powers like France and Russia. But the British prejudice against Russia is phenomenal. And the Anglo-Indian papers are again busy venting their spleen on Russia. They say that Amir Abdur Rahman, now that his alliance with England has been ratified by a treaty, should be prevailed upon to appoint European officers to train his army in the art of modern warfare. But Abdur Rahman is not a fool, and he will not willingly allow the British rider to get up on the back of the Afghan horse. He will not allow the British to deprive him of his liberty. But even if he is deluded, the Afghan people will not allow him to be led astray by his delusion.

The anti-Russian policy of the English, however, does bode them no good. The course of European foreign policy has changed. France is no longer an ally of England, but an ally of Russia. In the event of an Anglo-Russian war, France is sure to side with Russia. And Germany and Austria will have enough work in hand in defending themselves, and will not join England in taking the offensive. England may count upon the support of Italy, but is it strong enough to cope with the united force of France and Russia? Forty years ago, England was hard put to it in her struggle with Russia. Since then the power of Russia, and of France also, has increased by leaps and bounds. Russia possesses an army of sixty lakhs of men, far more ably officered than the English army. France boasts of an army of forty lakhs of men. Russia's naval strength has increased eight-fold during the last forty years, while France vies with England in her naval power. On the other hand, during the last forty years, the English people have grown more peace-loving and less fond of warfare. The days of Palmerston are gone. And it is now impossible for an English Prime Minister to set the public opinion at naught, and involve the nation in a European war against its will. Lord Salisbury should come to his senses.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

5. The *Charu Mihir* of the 29th October says that, according to Mr. Luttman-Johnson, "the police must be unpopular everywhere, specially so in India where they represent not merely authority, but alien authority, and where the level of public morality is so low." Mr. Luttman-Johnson, therefore, "does not attribute much importance to the abuse lavished on the police in the native press." The fact is, that the unpopularity of the police can no longer be concealed or ignored. And a belief is growing in the public mind that, in order to maintain the prestige of the police, the authorities often hide the fact of their unpopularity. Mr. Earle in his report says that he has instructed Deputy Magistrates not to make disparaging remarks against the police in the course of their judgments, but to send any complaints the courts may have to make against the police directly to him. What does this remark mean? Mr. Earle also writes:—"I consider that false complaints (against the police) have been to a considerable extent encouraged by the damaging remarks which the Deputy Magistrates have from time to time levelled against the police in the course of their judgments." Private persons never dare to make charges against the police, unless there is substantial ground for doing so. But either from a desire to uphold the prestige of the

CHARU MIHIR,
Oct. 29th, 1895.

administration or from some unknown cause, a very large number of officials do not like private individuals to bring charges against the police even when the latter have very strong grounds for bringing such charges. Indulgent treatment by the authorities is, in consequence, making the police insolent, disorderly and highhanded.

CHABU MIHIR,
Oct. 29th, 1895.

6. A correspondent of the same paper complains that a gang of badmashes in Rameswarpur, in the Netrokona sub-division of the Mymensingh district, break into people's houses at night, and violate the honour of the female members. A gang of incendiaries have also made their appearance in the village, and petty thefts have become very rife.

7. The *Kasipur Nivasi* of the 31st October says that the system of having small cases investigated by panchayets is producing very good results. But the very success of the system has led the police to view the panchayets with jealousy. The police also unduly interfere with the panchayets' power of selecting chaukidars, thereby making the selection of good men as chaukidars impossible. Some cases of such interference have occurred in Barisal.

KASIPUR NIVASI,
Oct. 31st, 1895.

8. The *Hitavadi* of the 1st November has the following:—

The Lieutenant-Governor on cases of police oppression. Last year in the Lower Provinces altogether 15 cases of oppression were instituted against the police, as compared with 17 cases in 1893 and 32 cases in 1892. Of these 15 cases, ten were rejected as false, in four the accused were discharged for want of evidence, and in one though the lower Court had convicted the accused, the Court of Appeal set aside the conviction. This result has led the Lieutenant-Governor to express satisfaction in his last police resolution that "not a single case was ultimately proved." But what can be a matter of greater regret than that the ruler himself should fail to realise the true condition of the people? Does His Honour mean to say that there did not occur a single case of police oppression, besides the 15 which were brought to the notice of the Courts? Is every case of police oppression brought before the Courts? If this be His Honour's belief, he could not possibly labour under a greater mistake. Most people suffer in silence the oppressions committed upon them by the police, lest by taking any steps to get a redress of their wrongs they should incur its displeasure, and tempt it to commit greater oppressions upon them in future. Indeed, few people have the courage to bring charges against the police, and in consequence hardly 10 per cent. of the cases of police oppression are brought to the notice of the Courts.

As for the ten cases which were rejected as false last year, public opinion regarding them does not agree with the findings of the Courts. Before disregarding the opinion of the public as erroneous, Government would do well to make a thorough enquiry into those cases. The four cases in which the accused were discharged were not characterised as false by the Courts. All that can be deduced from the decisions in these cases is that either for want of proper identification of, or through the difficulty of collecting evidence against, the accused police officers, they were discharged by the Courts. And this is certainly not a result upon which the Lieutenant-Governor can congratulate himself. The remaining case in which the conviction was set aside on appeal, is a case of the same character. Though the evidence in the case satisfied the lower Court, the Court of Appeal considered it insufficient. And it is with decisions like these that the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed his entire satisfaction, while it was clearly his duty to have expressed his sorrow at the fact that the injured persons in those cases got no redress for their wrongs for want of proper investigation. Is it really in British Empire and under British rule that a Governor thus finds it possible to express his satisfaction that cases of oppression against the police broke down for want of sufficient evidence, though he is fully aware that in those cases the police were really guilty?

There can be little doubt that Sir Charles Elliott is giving every indulgence to oppressors, and that to please their master the Deputy Magistrates are acting against their conscience by discharging accused police officers. The writer has been grieved at the way the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed himself at the result of the cases against the police. It appears, His Honour would have been sorry if the accused police officers had been convicted.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 1st, 1895.

9. A correspondent of the same paper says that a tiger has made its appearance in the Bhagavanpur thana in the Midnapore district for the last six months and carried off many children. The police has reported the accidents to the higher authorities, but the latter are quite indifferent in the matter. As the people possess no fire-arms, they cannot kill the tiger.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 1st, 1895.

10. The *Banganivasi* of the 1st November says that oppressions by *gundas* within the jurisdiction of the Jorabagan thana of the town reflect discredit on the Calcutta Police. The residents of the locality have petitioned the Police Commissioner of Calcutta, and it remains to be seen what steps he will take to put a stop to those oppressions.

BANGANIVASI,
Nov. 1st, 1895.

11. The *Bharat Mitra* of the 1st November complains that the Musalman police in the North-Western Provinces is very much oppressive towards the Hindu public. The Hindu-Musalman riots in that part of the country are mostly due to the acts of oppression committed by the Musalman police. Of late the kotwal of Furakkabad was criminally proceeded against on account of his having ill-treated some respectable Hindus.

BHARAT MITRA,
Nov. 1st, 1895.

12. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani* of the 2nd November understands that the Police Sub-Inspector of Bagnan has been transferred. The Inspector-General of Police should now instruct an able and conscientious police officer to inquire into the charges brought against Rasik Babu.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 2nd, 1895.

The same correspondent also writes as follows:—On the 18th October last a theft was committed in the house of Babu Jadunath Sarkar of Khalar, a village under the jurisdiction of the Bagnan thana, in the Howrah district. After a good deal of reluctance, the Sub-Inspector of Bagnan went to the village for a police investigation, but he gave out that he was in dread of the members of the local Brahma Samaj, and could not venture to find out the culprits. He also observed that a theft was committed in his own house, but he could not even venture to make a police investigation, such was his dread of the Brahma Samaj.

There are other police officers in Bagnan against whom there are serious charges to be made. The fact is that the Bagnan police has made the place too hot for honest men, and even their honour is not safe in its hands.

13. The *Sulabh Dainik* of the 4th November draws the attention of the Calcutta Police to the large number of obscene books which are published by the Burtolla publishers, and sold to zanana ladies when their husbands and other male members of their houses are absent in office.

SULABH DAINIK,
Nov. 4th, 1895.

14. The *Sulabh Dainik* of the 6th November complains that the Basirhat police is not properly doing its duty. During the last few months there have been committed five murders in Pura, one in Dattapara, and another in Gokulpur—all villages in the Basirhat sub-division of the 24-Parganas district. But the local police has not yet been able to trace the offenders.

SULABH DAINIK,
Nov. 6th, 1895.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

15. A correspondent of the *Somprakash* of the 28th October understands that Mr. Kiran Chandra De, Subdivisional Officer of Ranaghat, has given out that he will not hold Court at the head-quarter during his tour in the mufassal. This will cause great inconvenience to the suitors, who will have to follow the touring official like his camp followers. It is, moreover, a great inconvenience to people to be put to unnecessary expense for the trial of petty cases, which might be safely entrusted to the Honorary Magistrate for trial. It is to be hoped that the Joint-Magistrate of Ranaghat will find his way to reconsider his decision.

SOMPRAKASH,
Oct. 28th, 1895.

16. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* of the 29th October has the following:—
The independence of the Judge. In every civilised country the judiciary are independent of the executive. The independence of the Judge is never interfered with. The decision at which he arrives after

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Oct. 29th, 1895.

minutely going through the evidence is always respected and never questioned. Whether he has committed a mistake or not is a question which can only be decided by the higher judicial authorities, and the executive, from the King downwards, have no right to pass any opinion whatsoever upon the Judge's decision. They do not venture to censure the Judge even if he does an act of flagrant injustice. In British India, not long ago, the independence of the Judge was piously respected and jealously defended. Those were the days of Sir Barnes Peacock than whom a more independent Judge never graced the High Court Bench. In his time no official however high his rank and position, had the hardihood to cast the least reflection on the conduct of a judicial officer. But those days are gone. No Sir Barnes Peacock now graces the High Court Bench, and every executive officer of rank is now given the liberty to have a fling at the Judges and other judicial officers, whenever he is pleased to differ from them in opinion. The executive officers are in these days in the habit of raising a hue and cry against the judiciary whenever the latter fail to show a large *percentage* of convictions. In the opinion of their Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor, "some one should have been punished for the day's work." The principle of the Chief is religiously followed by his faithful followers. In their official reports, the Magistrates and Commissioners are often very hard upon the Deputy Magistrates for what they think to be their reluctance to convict the accused. They do not even spare the High Court and the Sessions Judges.

The consequence of this policy of interference with the independence of the judicial officers has proved disastrous to the cause of justice. Able and experienced Judges, not being able to put up with the indignities heaped upon them by executive officers are one by one retiring from the public service, and the duty of administering justice has to be entrusted in the hands of "boy" Judges and Magistrates. This is gradually undermining the solid foundation of British justice, and consequently also the loyalty of the Indian people and their faith in the integrity of British rule. Already the administration of justice has been corrupted at its very source. The Subordinate Magistrates in dealing out justice consult the dictates of their superiors more than the dictates of their conscience. If this state of things is allowed to continue much longer, there will be no more justice in the land.

MURSHIDABAD
HITAISHI,
Oct. 30th, 1895.

17. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* of the 30th October draws the attention of the authorities to the extreme necessity of erecting separate privies and urinals secluded from the

public view for the use of female suitors and witnesses, who have to resort to the civil and criminal courts in Berhampore. The number of such suitors and witnesses is by no means small, and under the existing arrangements they have to suffer great inconvenience.

MURSHIDABAD
HITAISHI.

18. Recently a case was tried in Dacca, in which a man was charged with wrongfully confining a young woman, to wit, his niece. The defendant was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The facts of the case are as follows:—The young woman had an intrigue with a young man of her place. Her uncle, in order to correct her, confined her in a room. The woman thus frustrated, committed suicide with the intention that suspicion of murder might fall on her uncle, and thus lead him to the gallows. Referring to this case, the same paper observes, that the decision of the Court is very likely to prejudicially affect the social purity of the Hindus. The Hindu cannot tolerate social immorality, and when a Hindu woman goes astray her guardians have every right to punish her, and thus win her over from the path of vice. By punishing the defendant in the case under notice, the Court has indirectly encourage vice and immorality. Such are the ways of Western civilization!

19. The *Hitavadi* of the 1st November writes as follows:—

The First and the Second Judge
of the Calcutta Small Cause Court.

Some weeks ago we referred to the fact that Mr. Handley, First Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, seldom came to Court on Saturdays. The Lieutenant-Governor, we have heard, called for an explanation from Mr. Handley in reference to that statement. And Mr. Handley in reply admitted the fact, but justified himself by saying that he absented himself from Court on Saturdays, because he had no work to do on those days. Is this an explanation?

HITAVADI,
Nov. 1st, 1895.

On Mr. Handley's own admission, his work is very light, or he would not have absented himself from Court one day every week, and would not have spent the greater part of the remaining days in his private chamber in the Court. The Second Judge, too, has to idle away his time in the same manner for want of work; and he, too, does not come to Court on Saturdays. It is clear, therefore, that the work of the First and the Second Judge has of late greatly decreased. This is what could be expected from the operation of the late amendment of the Small Cause Court Act, which gives the parties to suits of a value above Rs. 1,000, option to have their cases tried by the High Court. The public have lost their confidence in the Small Cause Court, and in consequence suitors prefer to go to the High Court, where it has jurisdiction to try their cases. The consequence is that there has been a marked falling off in the number of Small Cause Court suits above Rs. 1,000. And as such suits are tried by the first two Judges, they, too, have been relieved of a great part of their work. In Mr. Handley's Court, moreover, for some reason or other, most of the cases are settled by compromise between the parties. Under the circumstances, we fail to understand why there should be a proposal, as has actually been made, for making the post of Additional Judge a permanent one. Supposing that there were no diminution in the aggregate amount of work in the Court, what is the necessity of entertaining an Additional Judge when the First and Second Judges have so little work to do? If there is pressure of work on the Third and Fourth Judges and on the Registrar, why does not the First and the Second Judge relieve them of a portion of their work? Is it just that the two highly paid Judges should sit idle, because they are Europeans, and that the other three should work themselves to death, or that an Additional Judge should be entertained with the tax-payers' money? There certainly was no agreement between Government and the First and the Second Judge at the time of their being taken into service that they should dispose of only suits of high value. If the number of such suits is not sufficiently large to occupy their whole time, they, as public servants, ought to turn their hand to any work they can find, and not idle away their time. It is to be hoped that Sir Charles Elliott will leave the question of making the post of Additional Judge permanent to be decided by his successor. And we expect Sir Alexander Mackenzie, after due consideration, not only to refuse to sanction any such proposal, but to abolish that temporary post.

20. The *Banganivasi* of the 1st November says that a rumour is afloat that

BANGANIVASI,
Nov. 1st, 1895.

Mr. Abdur Rahman's appointment.

Sir Charles Elliott wrote a letter to the Chief Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court saying that he was anxious to give Mr. Abdur Rahman a Judgeship in that Court before he retired, and that that desire of his could be fulfilled if Babu Jadunath Rai retired before His Honour laid down his office. This desire of His Honour, it is said, was communicated by the Chief Judge to Jadu Babu who had in consequence to retire before his time.

There is no means of ascertaining the truth of this rumour, unless Jadu Babu himself should say what passed between him and the Chief Judge on this subject, and the writer expects that Jadu Babu, who is no longer a Government servant, will enlighten the public on that point.

It is a matter of regret that the leaders of public opinion in this country are silent over this affair. The Subordinate Judges are Government officers, and as such are unable to protest against the Lieutenant-Governor's action. Their chief patrons, the High Court Judges, have also chosen to remain silent over the affair, probably from an impression that any remonstrance will be quite fruitless. The Lieutenant-Governor may say that there is no authoritative rule forbidding the appointment of a Barrister to any Judgeship in the Calcutta Small Cause Court. That is quite true. But the Subordinate Judges have long looked upon one of the Judgeships in that Court as reserved for them exclusively, and their hopes have been most cruelly disappointed by the appointment of Mr. Abdur Rahman in the place of Babu Jadunath Rai.

21. The *Sulabh Dainik* of the 2nd November does not agree with Mr.

SULABH DAINIK,
Nov. 2nd, 1895.

Communication of the decision of Courts by wire.

Justice Hill in condemning the practice of communicating the decision of a higher Court to the lower by wire. If the existing practice is abolished, great

injustice will be done to many persons. Suppose a man is convicted and sentenced to imprisonment by a lower Court in a distant district. The man appeals to the High Court and is acquitted. If this decision is not communicated to the lower Court by wire, the man will have to rot in jail for at least two or three days. This can be avoided if the decision is telegraphed to the lower Court. Mr. Justice Ghosh agreed with Mr. Justice Hill somewhat reluctantly. He ought to have shown greater independence of opinion.

SULABH DAINIK,
Nov. 2nd, 1895.

22. The same paper is sorry to understand that Babu Jadunath Rai, Fourth Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, has been compelled to retire and Mr. Abdur Rahman pitchforked into the Fifth Judgeship by the Lieutenant-Governor himself who had resolved to do a piece of service to the son of his friend Abdul Latiff. If this rumour is true, it reflects great discredit on Sir Charles Elliott.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 3rd, 1895.

23. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 3rd November observes that by appointing Mr. Abdur Rahman to the Fifth Judgeship of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, the Government has ignored the prescriptive right of the Bengali Hindus to that post. The Lieutenant-Governor says that Mr. Abdur Rahman has been appointed to the post, not because he is a Musalman, but because he is an able Barrister. The *Capital* pertinently asks, was there no other able Barrister in the country? The fact is, Sir Charles Elliott is trying to keep the Musalmans in humour, and he is sure to receive a farewell address from them. Sir Charles ought to have been plain spoken. It is a sin to conceal the truth.

HITAISHI,
Nov. 5th, 1895.

24. The *Hitaishi* of the 5th November says that the practice of punishing petty offences heavily obtains only in India. A Cabuli has been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment in the Tinnevely district of the Madras Presidency, for having gathered a handful of barley from a field to appease his hunger.

HITAISHI,

25. The same paper says that many native Deputy Magistrates are anxious to show themselves *subberdust hakims* like their superiors. A Deputy Magistrate of this type has recently come to Midnapore. The prosecution of Babu Rajendranath Banerji, the local Sub-Registrar, was ordered by the Sessions Judge of Midnapore for his failure to obey a summons requiring him to give evidence in a case. Rajendra Babu was tried by the above Deputy Magistrate who, to every body's surprise, sentenced him to two months' imprisonment to make, as the Deputy Magistrate said, an example of him and at the same time to make, as the writer suspects, a name for himself. The High Court has, however, on motion, ordered a retrial of the case, and declared that an offence like that, with which the Sub-Registrar is charged, can be punished with a fine only.

(c)—Jails.

CHARU MIHIR,
Oct. 29th, 1895.

26. The *Charu Mihir* of the 29th October writes as follows:—
Thanks to John Howard, the jail administration in England is now characterised by greater humanity than marked it before. But in India jail administration is still carried on with a rigour and sternness which is contrary to all principles of good government, and which has turned the jails into hot-beds of immorality. The test of the efficacy of a system of administration is the extent to which it helps to educate the masses and to reform criminals. And the large number of prisoners, who fill the Indian jails is a clear proof that the Indian administration provides poor facilities for the education of the masses and for the reform of criminals.

In some places in this country, movements have been set on foot with a view of making some provision for the livelihood of criminals liberated from jails. People who have taken this task in hand deserve the gratitude of the public. But so long as the main evil is not grappled with, it will avail little to fight with its side issues. Nothing short of satisfactory arrangements for improving the morals of the jail population will do any real good. But that

is a question of expenditure, which for some reason or other Government is not at present prepared to take up.

The morals of the jail population will not be reformed so long as Government does not change its harsh policy for one marked by greater humanity. But, alas, the way in which the Presidency Commissioner insists on accused persons being punished with imprisonment even for very light offences, and the daily increasing rigour of the general administration leave one little hope of seeing any improvement in this direction. The jail population is daily increasing, entailing larger and larger jail expenditure upon Government. If, after this, every Magistrate and Deputy Magistrate were to follow the instructions of Mr. Westmacott, there would be no room for criminals in the Indian jails. The High Courts are now the only hope of the people, because it is only owing to their upright administration of law and justice that a good many accused persons convicted by the lower Courts are enabled to get their discharge. But even the High Courts are being pressed to adopt the Government's policy of inflicting severe punishments upon criminals. If they adopt that policy, all hope of jail reform in India will be at an end.

(d)—Education.

27. The *Somprakash* of the 28th October observes that the election of Fellows for the Calcutta University is fast growing into a scandal. Objectionable practices and subterfuges are often resorted to in this as in the Calcutta Municipal election, in securing the return of men of ordinary merit, notwithstanding the presence in the field of really competent men. When the graduates of the Calcutta University were given the privilege of electing a number of Fellows every year, it was thought that they would exercise that privilege with credit to themselves. The expectation of the public has, however, been falsified, and skill in canvassing, it seems, rather than merit is the best passport to success. For instance, Babu Rajendra Chandra Sastri, M.A., a man of unquestionable merit and literary ability, stood as a candidate for Fellowship for two successive years, but his attempt failed, and he has now in disgust given up his intention of standing as a candidate for University election in future. A man like Babu Rajendra is sure to prove a valuable acquisition to the Senate of the Calcutta University, and it is to be expected that the Chancellor of that learned body will recognise true merit and confer a Fellowship on the learned Sastri.

SOMPRAKASH,
Oct. 28th, 1895.

28. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani* of the 29th October says that a number of students belonging to the Raniganj school misbehaved towards and ill-treated their head pundit and the first and the second teacher. The School Committee after holding an inquiry have fined four boys of the first class Rs. 50 each, but have at the same time dismissed the teachers whom the boys so grossly offended. This is, so to speak, encouraging the offending students in their misbehaviour. Dr. Martin, the Inspector of Schools, pointed out to the Committee their injustice towards the injured teachers, but they are discreetly silent over the matter.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Oct. 29th, 1895.

29. The *Vikrampur* of the 31st October observes that there are no doubt a few really good and able men among the members of the Central Text-Book Committee, but unfortunately they have neither the time nor the inclination to take an active interest in its working, and have consequently to depend upon interested busy-bodies, who generally recommend their own books or the books of friends and relations. A large number of worthless books have thus found a place in the list of text-books, recommended by the Committee, so much so that the bad books now far outnumber the good. There seems to be hardly any necessity for the existence of the Central Text-Book Committee.

VIKRAMPUR,
Oct. 31st, 1895.

30. The same paper understands that the Calcutta University has issued a circular in which it is proposed to disaffiliate schools which will fail to pass at least 20 per cent. of the candidates sent up by them for the coming Entrance examination. If this proposal is carried into effect, high education in

VIKRAMPUR.

the mufussal will greatly suffer, and most of the high schools in the backward parts of the country will have to be disaffiliated. This will go against the very aim and object of the Calcutta University—the very principle which it has selected as its motto—viz., the “advancement of learning.” The schools which cannot show satisfactory results will of themselves cease to exist, and the Calcutta University need not have officiously interfered in the matter.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 1st, 1895.

31. The *Hitavadi* of the 1st November writes as follows:—

Dr. Bomford, Principal of the Medical College.

As most people are anxious to know why Dr. Bomford, who, as Principal of the Medical College, ought to sympathise with and give every encouragement to unsuccessful medical students, is following the opposite course, the writer will let them know the probable reasons of Dr. Bomford's action, so far as he has been able to gather them. First, Dr. Bomford is not a good physician himself, and he does not, therefore, wish to see the number of good physicians in the country increased. Secondly, Dr. Bomford is a native hater, and he is, therefore, anxious to reduce the number of successful native students, and to increase that of the Eurasian or Military students. The following list of cases treated in the Medical College Hospital from last June to September, and in every one of which Dr. Bomford's wrong diagnosis and treatment led to the patient's death clearly proves that Dr. Bomford is not a good physician. The list is as follows:—

- (1) Shekh Khairulla, admitted to the Hospital on the 27th May, was treated by Dr. Bomford for ‘malarial cachexia and diarrhoea.’ On *post-mortem* examination after the patient's death, he was found to have been suffering from ‘dysentric ulceration and septic peritonitis due to passage of gall stone in peritoneal cavity.’
- (2) One Pratap was admitted to the Hospital on the 29th May last, and was treated by the Doctor for ‘chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and dysentery.’ On *post-mortem* examination, the patient's death was discovered to be due to febrile phthisis?
- (3) One Nafar was admitted to the Hospital on the 3rd July, and was treated for ‘collapse of the lungs and mitral regurgitation.’ After death he was found to have been suffering from ‘febrile phthisis.’
- (4) One Moshahab was admitted to the Hospital on the 5th June, and was treated for ‘pernicious anæmia.’ After death his disease was found to have been ‘grey induration of the lungs and atrophy of the liver.’
- (5) One Govinda, admitted to the Hospital on the 13th July, was treated for ‘ascites,’ but his death was due to ‘failure of an incompetent heart.’
- (6) One Jaykrishna was admitted on the 23rd July, and was treated for ‘chronic dyspepsia.’ After death his real disease was found to have been ‘tuberculosis of the lungs.’
- (7) One Ramani was taken into the Hospital on the 7th August, and was treated for ‘pulmonary thrombosis.’ But he was really suffering from ‘chronic Bright's disease and uremia.’
- (8) Abdul Gani, admitted on the 13th August, was treated for ‘dyspnoea and bronchitis.’ But his real disease was ‘mitral regurgitation.’
- (9) Bihari, admitted on the 5th September (?), was treated for ‘chronic diarrhoea of a tubercular nature.’ After death his disease was found to have been ‘chronic dysentery and secondary multiple abscess commencing in the liver.’
- (10) Bimala, (?) admitted on the 9th of the same month, was treated for ‘pulmonary phthisis.’ After death her disease was found to have been ‘bronchitis and mitral disease of the heart.’
- (11) Moghul was admitted on the 19th of the same month, and was treated for ‘malignant disease of the liver, pleurisy (left base), and ascites.’ *Post-mortem* examination on his dead-body showed his disease to have been ‘miliary tuberculosis.’

No more instances need be multiplied to prove Dr. Bomford's want of proficiency as a physician. The above are only the cases treated during the

four months referred to in which, owing to Dr. Bomford's wrong treatment, death occurred shortly after the admission of the patients into Hospital. Government can easily ascertain in how many more cases Dr. Bomford committed like errors. The writer had great difficulty in procuring the above list, but Government can have no such difficulty.

Dr. Bomford wants to exclude from the College all students who are plucked at an examination, because he does not like that men who are not thorough masters of the medical science should go out to practise medicine, simply because they have passed an examination by persistent effort. Does then Dr. Bomford mean to say that the alumni of the College who have already passed out are all bad physicians? Dr. Birch, however, thought otherwise. He said:—"Every year we send from College fully qualified medical men to the public."

32. Referring to the list of middle scholarship examination text-books recently published by the Director of Public Instruction, the same paper says that the books, which have been appointed, are all highly priced. A certain book, from which only 140 pages are to be read, contains 250 pages, and is priced one rupee. The boys will have to purchase the entire book at this high price. This may be profitable to the author, but will certainly prove too hard for the boys. When Babu Rajani Kanta Gupta's *Bhisma Charita* was appointed as a text-book, the Director requested the author to reduce its price. The prices of *Charupath*, Part III, and of Jadu Gopal Babu's *Padyapath*, Part III, were similarly reduced. Why was not the same policy followed with regard to this year's books? In fixing the prices of text-books, the circumstances of the boys should be taken into consideration, and the Director should see that the orders passed by him in similar cases on previous occasions are consistently carried out. If he requires the authors to publish separately only such extracts from their books as have been appointed for the examinations, they can certainly sell such publications at a lower price.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 1st, 1895.

33. The *Sulabh Dainik* of the 2nd November observes that *Sahitya Sandarbha*, which has been selected as a text-book for the middle vernacular examination in the Presidency Circle, possesses no literary merit which might justify its selection by the Text-Book Committee. The book is also highly priced. Its price Re. 1 ought to be reduced to ten annas. *Chhatra Jiban*, which also has been selected as a text-book for the vernacular examinations, possesses some excellent features.

SULABH DAINIK,
Nov. 2nd, 1895.

34. The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* of the 2nd November has been disappointed to find that the place of the late Babu Bankim Chandra Chatterji, on the Central Text-Book Committee, has been filled by a Hindu and not a Muhammadan member. The absence of a sufficient number of Muhammadan members on the Committee has left the lower education of the Muhammadans entirely under the control of the Hindus, and it is a wonder that the Director of Public Instruction does not see the harm which is being thus done to the Muhammadan community. The Central Text-Book Committee will not be constituted as it ought to be, so long as it does not contain Hindu and Muhammadan members in proportion to the Hindu and Musalman population of the province. It is true, the number of eligible Muhammadan members is yet small. But, for the present, the Director of Public Instruction can make his choice from among the following gentlemen:—Maulvi Abdul Karim, Assistant Inspector of Schools; Dr. Jahiruddin Ahmed; Maulvi Johadar Rahim Jahed, M.A., B.L.; Maulvi Syed Samsul Huda, M.A., B.L.; Maulvi Abdul Jubbar Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.; and Maulvi Delawar Hosain Khan Bahadur, Inspector-General of Registration.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,
Nov. 2nd, 1895.

At present Maulvi Seraj-ul-Islam Khan Bahadur is the only Muhammadan member on the Committee. And he does not object to any books which are appointed by the Hindu members, knowing that his objection will be borne down by the Hindu majority. Muhammadans could compile for Muhammadan boys nice Bengali moral readers drawing materials from the Arabic and Persian literature, but who would support their books, when the Hindu members of the Text-Book Committee would throw them away in contempt after only a glance at their authors' names?

When provision was made for the appointment of only one Muhammadan member to the Text-Book Committee, very few Muhammadan boys read Bengali. But the number of Bengali-reading Muhammadan boys has of late years vastly increased; and the Director of Public Instruction is requested to make better provision for their education by appointing a larger number of Muhammadan members to the Central Text-Book Committee.

SULABH DAINIK,
Nov. 5th, 1895.

35. The *Sulabh Dainik* of the 5th November complains that education is growing more and more expensive in these days, and that for the following reasons:—

Expensive education.

- (1) There is a multiplicity of text-books, most of which are highly priced. This increases the expense of education.
- (2) In the next place, text-books are ever changing. The text-books selected for a class in one year are all changed the next year, and new books take their place. This is the case in all schools, English or vernacular.
- (3) No book is read through. A few pages of a particular book on a particular subject is taught in one class. In the higher class a new book on the same subject is taught, and the students have to begin it afresh. Certain books, which were previously taught in all the classes, are now changed. A text-book on Arithmetic or Algebra or Geometry, which is taught in a lower class, is not allowed to be taught in a higher. Different text-books on the same subject are fixed for different classes.
- (4) Lastly, an entire book is not taught in any class. A student has now to read a portion of this book and a portion of that. He has therefore to buy books, portions of which only he has got to read.

SULABH DAINIK,
Nov. 6th, 1895.

36. The *Sulabh Dainik* of the 6th November observes that the *percentage* rule of the Calcutta University has proved a great hardship to the candidates for examinations, especially to those who could not attend the required *percentage* of class lectures on account of illness. If this rule is to be maintained, the sting should be taken out of it by laying it down that the number of lectures, which a student cannot attend on account of his illness, should not be counted against him.

37. The same paper complains that the Director of Public Instruction has not yet put a stop to the study of *Manimanjari* in the Sanskrit College. Its mistakes, as pointed out by the *Hitavadi*, are patent enough, and several Sanskrit Professors of note have condemned the book. If Sir Alfred Croft is not still satisfied, he is at liberty to invite the opinions of learned Pandits on the subject, and act accordingly. He is not conscientiously performing his duty by remaining indifferent in the matter.

SULABH DAINIK.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

BANGANIVASI,
Nov. 1st, 1895.

38. The *Banganivasi* of the 1st November says that the Calcutta Municipality is very hard upon the Calcutta Tramways Company. The Manager of that Company says that he is unable to construct tin sheds for sheltering passengers and relieving horses, because the Municipality will not permit construction of such works. The Company prayed for a reduction of the municipal track-rent on the ground that as it has to pay 35,000 rupees every year to the Municipality for permission to carry on its business, and has to spend nearly double that amount every year for keeping the municipal roads in a proper state of repair, it finds itself unable to pay any dividend to the share-holders. But this prayer has been rejected by the Municipality.

39. The *Hitavadi* of the 1st November has heard serious charges against the Bansberia Municipality in the Hooghly district. The present Chairman is a mere instrument in the hands of the former Chairman, who had to resign because the fact of his having paid the revenue of his zamindari with municipal money became known to the rate-payers. But the former

HITAVADI,
Nov. 1st 1895.

The Bansberia Municipality in the Hooghly district.

Chairman's resignation has been only in name, for he is still, as a Commissioner, carrying matters with a high hand in the Municipality. After resignation, he was for getting his son appointed Chairman, but thinking that that would not look well, he at last got a creature of his appointed to the office. One day, owing to his illness, the Chairman and the other Commissioners had to come over to his house to hold a meeting. Two municipal *sarkars* having embezzled some money, the present Chairman simply dismissed them, and filled their places by appointing two of his own men.

40. In view of the poor result which has been produced by Haffkine's system of cholera inoculation, the *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 5th November cannot support further waste of the rate-payers' money in Calcutta upon Dr. Simpson's hobby.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 5th, 1895.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

41. The *Bharat Mitra* of the 31st October complains that in the North-Western Provinces, the *tahsildars* oppress the *rai-yats* in various ways, and levy blackmail from them on various excuses. The means to which they generally resort in levying blackmail is as follows:—The *tahsildar* issues a notice that on a certain day he will visit his *kasba*, and the residents of the *kasba* should keep their houses and their surroundings perfectly clean. When he comes to pay the appointed visit, he somehow or other manages to find fault with some of the residents and force them to pay fines which go to his pockets.

BHARAT MITRA,
Oct. 31st, 1895.

(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.

42. The *Hitaishi* of the 29th October cannot understand what has led the station authorities at Sealdah to prohibit any one except a passenger to come on the platform. This order is causing serious inconvenience to men who come to see their friends or relatives off. The overcrowding of third class carriages on the Eastern Bengal Railway has not yet been remedied. The writer would also draw the attention of the authorities to the inconvenience to which third class passengers are put at Sealdah owing to the third class ticket stall being opened only half an hour before each train-time. Swindlers take advantage of the crush to cheat ignorant people by volunteering their services to purchase tickets for them. They purchase for their dupes tickets for nearer stations than are actually wanted and thus appropriate the difference of fare to themselves. On the 23rd October last, the writer was present on the station when the evening 7-45 train left, and he heard from some eight or ten passengers that they had been cheated in this manner. He also found that about sixty intending passengers could not purchase their tickets and were left behind. The rush of passengers becomes more fearful in the 10 P.M. Goalundo mail. As a remedy, either the third class ticket stall at Sealdah should, like the stall at Howrah, be kept open the whole day, or an additional ticket stall for that class be established at Sealdah.

HITAISHI,
Oct. 29th, 1895.

43. The same paper says that though the trains on the Central Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway never arrive at their destination exactly at the appointed time, they are never detained at any station for even the smallest fraction of a minute to suit the convenience of passengers. Nay, the station authorities often spitefully start the trains even before their appointed time. In this connection the writer draws attention to the following cases which occurred on the line:—

HITAISHI,

- (1) On the 20th September last a gentleman with his wife purchased tickets at Singia for Jhikargachi. After showing his wife into a compartment, he had occasion to alight from the carriage, but as soon as he had done so, the train started leaving him behind. He has obtained no trace of his wife either at Jhikargachi, Bongong or Sealdah.

(2) A few weeks ago, at Gopalnagar or some station near it, an old man was observed by the Station Master and the Guard, who were gossiping in the office room as there was yet two minutes before the train would start, to come running towards the station. The Guard on seeing the man at once rose from his seat saying "I won't let these fellows catch the train," and gave the signal for starting the train, though it was not yet time to do so.

(3) At a station near Bongong, the other day, a Musalman woman with an infant entered an intermediate class compartment by mistake. A railway khalasi told her to get down from that compartment, but as soon as she did so, the train started leaving her behind.

BANGANIVASI,
Nov. 1st, 1895.

44. The *Banganivasi* of the 1st November says that it is not to be expected that the outraged old beggar-woman, Harakumari, will be able to obtain justice against

West, who is a man of substance, and is being besides substantially helped by his European friends. Violation of chastity is strongly condemned by all religions, and it is not easy to understand upon what principle of justice or religion men calling themselves Christians are assisting a person guilty of that sin. The horrid outrage was committed in broad daylight in the waiting-room of the Fatua station, and many people in the station, who were attracted to the spot by the poor woman's cries, witnessed the wrong that was done to her. Yet the beggar-woman can not procure a single witness on her behalf at the station.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 2nd, 1895.

45. The *Sanjivani* of the 2nd November thus notices the trial of the Fatua rape case.

Female modesty in danger on
the Indian Railways.

The Magistrate, after going through the evidence on both sides, has acquitted West, the defendant in the case, and the authorities of the East Indian Railway have suspended the Station Master and signallers of Fatua. The Magistrate's decision strikes us as strange. Two signallers deposed that they had personally witnessed the defendant committing rape on the old woman, and the Station Master said on oath that the defendant confessed his guilt to him as soon as the complainant preferred his charge against him. But still the Magistrate acquitted the accused on the strength of his statement, and the evidence of two men who cannot be regarded as eye-witnesses. We cannot understand why the Magistrate disbelieved the witnesses on the side of the complainant. Is it possible that the entire station staff purposely bore witness against the accused simply because they were irritated at his conduct?

The question now is, if the chastity of an old woman cannot be safe in this country, how is the chastity of young women to be guarded against the lust of beastly Europeans? In delivering his judgment in the Asansol rape case, the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court requested the railway authorities in India to be more careful in future as regards the safety of the Indian women travelling by railway. Far from acting up to the advice of the Chief Justice, the railway authorities are going to make it well-nigh impossible to bring offenders against female modesty to task by punishing railway servants who venture to give evidence against the accused. We are at a loss to determine how the chastity of Indian women is to be protected. There will be no check upon the commission of brutal atrocities on Indian women so long as the Indians themselves do not take the law into their own hands and soundly chastise the offenders.

SULABH DAINIK,
Nov. 4th, 1895.

46. Referring to the Fatua railway station case, the *Sulabh Dainik* of the 4th November says that the writer has not been astonished at the acquittal of the accused, because

The Fatua Railway station case.

in this country Europeans found guilty of crimes are never punished. But he fails to understand how the Magistrate disbelieved the evidence of the Station Master, who said that the accused had admitted his guilt to him, and that of some two or three eye-witnesses who, through the chinks in a door, saw the man commit the rape. According to the *Sanjivani*, the Station Master, the signaller, and the signalman, who deposed in the complainant's favour, have been suspended by the East Indian Railway authorities.

47. The same paper says that, in spite of the Viceroy's recent railway circular, little attention is paid to the convenience of third-class passengers. The third-class carriages, both on the East Indian and Eastern Bengal State Railway lines, are still crammed to suffocation. On the 21st October last, at Barasat station, on the Central Bengal Railway, the chaprasis crammed passengers into third-class carriages, till there were some hundred men in each carriage. The third-class carriages, also, are not all lighted at night, and lights are often put which go out after burning for a few hours.

SULABH DAINIK,
Nov. 4th, 1895.

The greatest inconvenience, under which third-class passengers labour at all stations, is the absence of satisfactory arrangements for selling them tickets. In most stations the third-class passengers lose all their money in the rush which takes place owing to every one trying to secure his ticket first. In some stations the railway employes levy blackmail on third-class passengers. During the late holidays, a gentleman had occasion to purchase third-class tickets at the Gaya Station on the East Indian Railway. He found two robust men standing at the two doors of the passage leading to the third-class ticket stall, and preventing intending passengers from entering the passage. Those who paid them something had their tickets purchased at once by their means. A number of passengers were standing in the passage, but they were not supplied with tickets, the demands of those who gratified the door-keepers, being met first. When the train was about to start, the ticket-seller asked the men inside the passage to pay their fares, and, in their hurry to catch the train, most of these passengers failed to take change for their money, or paid more than their necessary fare.

48. The same paper says that the Station Master of Lala Musa in the Punjab is in the habit of misconducting himself towards female passengers. On the down mail train coming into the station very early in the morning, he puts his hand on the breast of sleeping female passengers in order to rouse them and examine their tickets.

SULABH DAINIK,

49. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 5th November finds hopeful indications in the report of the Bengal Provincial Railway Company. The railway is the first private enterprise among the Bengalis, and it is no small credit to the Directors, the Secretary, and the Managing Director that they are already working a line of 32 miles. The line should be extended two miles more, namely, from Magra to Triveni. This extension will bring a large pilgrim traffic to the railway. The Directors have therefore acted rightly by voting for a further loan of three lakhs of rupees, with a view to laying down this extension.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 5th, 1895.

(h)—General.

50. The native press, observes the *Somprakash* of the 28th October, has often to perform the thankless task of criticising the conduct of erring officials, and in doing this, of speaking unpleasant truth. This is unbearable to a class of Anglo-Indian officials, who think that it is an unpardonable offence on the part of the native press to unfavourably criticise the conduct of a European official who, in their opinion, is to be regarded as a representative of the British Government, which has done so much for the promotion of the welfare of the Indian people. The same officials, however, do not find anything objectionable in the writings of the Anglo-Indian Press which does not fail to occasionally criticise the conduct of European officials far more strongly than the native press. The only reason of this inconsistency seems to be that the Anglo-Indian papers are conducted by the countrymen of the European officials—their own kith and kin, and their abuse is to them more palatable than the just criticism of the native press. A typical Anglo-Indian official of this class is Mr. Westmacott, Commissioner of the Presidency Division. It is a pity that his long residence in this country has not given him an opportunity of rightly interpreting the sentiments given expression to by the native press, or of finding out the patent truth that there is absolutely no distinction between the native and the Anglo-Indian Press as far as their criticism of the conduct of the officials is concerned.

SOMPRAKASH,
Oct. 28th, 1895.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Oct. 29th, 1895.

51. Referring to the strictures passed by Mr. Westmacott on Messrs. K. G. Gupta and B. N. De, the *Burdwan Sanjivani* of the 29th October observes that the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, in bringing a serious charge against them, ought to have cited sufficient proofs to justify the charge. But Mr. Westmacott's charge is a vague one and is not supported by facts and figures. It cannot therefore commend itself to sensible and conscientious men.

CHARU MIHIR,
Oct. 29th, 1895.

52. The press, says the *Charu Mihir* of the 29th October, has been condemning the practice of frequent tours by executive officers on the ground of their entailing much inconvenience and loss of money on parties to criminal cases. Certain Divisional Commissioners, too, are in favour of curtailing the period which an executive officer is now required to spend in the mufussal. But Government is not prepared to accept the suggestion, though on what grounds it will not condescend to state. According to Mr. Skrine, tours afford officials opportunities of entertaining the people with various amusements, and thus form part of their administrative work. But this is a mistake. The only effect that frequent official tours produce on the mind of the populace is to impress them with a fear of the administration. And this seems to be one of the objects of these official tours.

VIKRAMPUR,
Oct. 31st, 1895.

53. Referring to the reflections made by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division on the local press, the *Vikrampur* of the 31st October cannot account for the omission on the part of Mr. Luttmann-Johnson to mention even the names of several papers published from the Dacca Division. It is somewhat strange that the Commissioner should ignore the very existence of these papers. In one part of his report, the Commissioner observes that he is not supplied, free of cost, with the *Bengal Times*, the *East*, the *Dacca Gazette*, and the *Vikrampur*. These are exactly the papers which do not find a place in the report of Mr. Luttmann-Johnson. Is it then to be concluded that the Commissioner has nothing to say about these papers simply because he is not supplied gratis with copies of them? The subscription of these papers is trifling, and the Commissioner could very well afford to pay it. To tell the truth, the official recognition of a paper is no proof of its popularity or usefulness. And the fact that an official has something to say against it often times means that it has grown to be a useful factor in the land. In the Fordyce case for example, the Government tried its best to at first ignore the opinion of the native press, but ultimately it was proved that the native press was in the right and its voice prevailed. It will not be out of place in this connection to let the Government and its officials know that the native press is loyal to the backbone, and that its criticism of the errors committed now and then by the officials should not be taken as a sign of disaffection. In thus criticising the conduct of erring officials, the native press does a valuable service to the Government, and ought, therefore, to be an object of its gratitude rather than an object of its censure.

As for Mr. Luttmann-Johnson's solicitude to be supplied gratis with copies of newspapers, it will be enough to say that, although the shop-keeping instincts of Englishmen are proverbial, the people of this country would like to see the British Government in India conducted on less commercial and more imperial principles.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 1st, 1895.

54. A correspondent of the *Hitavadi* of the 1st November says that the residents of Barada, in the Diamond Harbour subdivision of the 24-Parganas district, having expressed dissatisfaction with the Postal Inspector's enquiry into a case of embezzlement of Savings Bank money by the local postmaster, the former officer threatened to have the post-office removed, and has carried out his threat by removing the post-office to Sararhat, which is about two miles from Barada. He has also directed the peons to deliver letters, &c., at Barada, at intervals of two or three days. Even the letter box at Barada has been taken away. An enquiry and re-establishment of the post-office are solicited.

55. The *Banganivasi* of the 1st November writes as follows:—

BANGANIVASI,
Nov. 1st, 1895.

Mr. Westmacott on the zamindars of the Presidency Division.

In his administration report Mr. Westmacott has criticised the conduct of the zamindars of the Presidency Division in language, which is extremely harsh and impolite. The title "Babu" has now lost all importance, being indiscriminately applied to the zamindars, as well as to a sardar of coolies. But even this inglorious title has been grudged by the Commissioner to the zamindars of his division. Indeed, Mr. Westmacott speaks of the zamindars of his division in a way which would lead one to suppose that they were no better than his menial servants. Mr. Westmacott has not hesitated to call the well-known zamindar of Nadia, Babu Nafarchandra Pal Chaudhuri, as the *badmash* Nafarchandra Pal Chaudhuri, and has spoken of a conviction of some men of the zamindar of the Mithakhira *abad* on a charge of affray in a way which would lead one to suppose that the zamindar himself joined in the affray club in hand. It should be remembered that oppressions are in many cases committed by a zamindar's men without his knowledge.

56 The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* of the 1st November supports Mr. Nolan's

Official tours.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Nov. 1st, 1895.

view that the period of official tours ought to be curtailed, inasmuch as frequent tours entail serious inconvenience upon parties to criminal cases.

57. The *Sanjivani* of the 2nd November has the following on the proposed labour commission:—

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 2nd, 1895.

The proposed Cooly Commission.

We do not feel the necessity of appointing a Cooly Commission, with a view to facilitate the supply of labour to the tea plantations in Assam. If labour in the tea plantations prove a profitable source of income to the Indian labourers, if they are more humanely treated there than they are at present, they will willingly flock to the Assam tea gardens, and no legislative measure will be required to force them to immigrate to Assam. Thousands and thousands of labourers from Bihar and the North-Western Provinces flock to Bengal every year in search of employment. No recruiters have to be employed to delude them and bring them to Bengal. Why should the case be otherwise in the case of the labour-supply in the Assam tea-gardens?

Indian labourers are reluctant to serve in the Assam tea gardens not because its climate is unhealthy, not because it is a distant, out-of-the-way place, but because they are not well paid by the tea planters and are ill-treated by them. They are promised a monthly pay of Rs. 5, but they actually get no more than Rs. 3 or Rs. 4. The ill-treatment of the coolies, men and women, by the brutal tea planters has become notorious, and the Indian labourers are very reluctant to slave it out in the Assam tea-gardens. This is the reason why a tea planter has to pay a recruiter ninety rupees for every cooly supplied. In the Darjeeling tea-gardens this is not the case. The Cooly Act—Act I of 1882, with all its terrors—is not in force in the Darjeeling tea plantations. There the coolies are kindly treated, and these plantations do not, therefore, suffer from a scarcity of labour-supply.

The best way to facilitate the supply of labour in the Assam tea gardens is to abolish the Cooly Act and all its legal terrors. Let the cooly be a free labourer, let him not be bound down by any contract. And he will gladly serve anywhere his services will be handsomely paid. Some say that the Cooly Act protects the coolies, and if it is abolished, it will no longer be obligatory on the tea planter to make all the necessary sanitary and medical arrangements which he is now compelled to make. The answer to this is that when the Act is abolished, the cooly will become free, and will be at liberty to serve wherever he is well treated. This will force all tea planters to treat the coolies well.

If the Government is bent upon appointing a Commission, let it appoint one consisting mostly of native gentlemen. Men like Mr. Ananda Mohan Bose, Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji, and Sir Romesh Chandra Mitra will prove valuable acquisitions to such a Commission.

58. The *Sulabh Dainik* of the 2nd November has the following:—

SULABH DAINIK,
Nov. 2nd, 1895.

Lord George Hamilton on the progress of India under British rule.

Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, is the virtual ruler of its teeming millions. Out of office, he was a good and sensible man. But now that he has taken office, he has completely transformed himself, and has

put on the official mask of wilful ignorance and servile dependence upon his subordinates. He says whatever comes uppermost in his mind. He believes whatever he hears. He has vision, but he cannot properly exercise it. He had intelligence, but that seems to have evaporated under the heat of official drudgery. It is such a man that says that there has been remarkable improvement in the material condition of the Indian people in the course of the last twenty years of British rule. The people are more contented and better off than they were twenty years ago.

This reminds us of the story of the king and his barber, current in this country. The king's barber had saved some money. A famine broke out in the land. The people were in distress, and the king was told that his people were dying from starvation. The king wished to know what his barber thought of the matter. And the barber said that, as far as he was aware, every one of the king's subjects had some money. The barber's version of the people's condition having come to the notice of the Prime Minister, he one day stole the barber's money from his coffer. And the next day when interrogated by the king about the condition of the people, the barber said that they had money before, but they had lost it all, and had now not even a brass farthing to spare. Lord George Hamilton is in the position of the barber in the story. He and his subordinates in the India office are handsomely paid by the Indian tax-payers. Thanks to his generosity, *they* are very well off. And it is not strange that they should think that the Indian tax-payers, who pay for their creature comforts, are equally well off with them.

But the fact is that the Indian tax-payer is being gradually impoverished in order to enrich his foreign masters at home and abroad. He has lost his vitality, he has lost his substance, his very life-blood has been sucked dry, and he is, economically speaking, no better than a bag of dry bones. He is half-fed, he is ill-clad. His daily food consists of a small quantity of rice and a large quantity of roots and leaves of plants. He has never tasted a delicious dish in his life. His clothes are torn to tatters. His homestead is a hovel and ill-protects him from the inclemencies of weather. Is the Secretary of State prepared to exchange his lot for that of the Indian tax-payer?

And Lord George Hamilton speaks of British justice. Justice, indeed! Is it justice to force the Indian tax-payer to pay the ever-increasing "Home charges?" Is it justice to compel a non-Christian people to maintain a costly establishment of Christian clergy? But we need not blame the Secretary of State too much. He has but faithfully sung to the tune of his predecessors.

The Secretary of State also speaks of the defence of the country from a foreign foe. But if the cost of this defence impoverishes the people of the country, turns them into a nation of beggars, and their land into an inhospitable desert, what is the use of defending them from the invasion of a foreign foe? An impoverished country will not prove a great temptation to a foreign invader.

Wherein, we ask in conclusion, does the material prosperity of India lie? Her commerce and industries have been ruined. Her manufacturers are now starving beggars. Her famous cotton industry has perished. The shawl of Amritsar and the silk cloth of Benares are fast disappearing from the land. The pottery of Mirzapur and the gun-making of Monghyr will soon follow suit. But still they speak and will speak of the "material advancement of India under British rule."

DARSAN,
Nov. 3rd, 1895.

59. The *Darsan* of the 3rd November observes that the Bengal Agricultural Department is no doubt doing more useful work than the Agricultural Department under the Government of India, but its usefulness is hampered by the close fisted policy of the Government. Here is an instance in point. Babu Nrityagopal Mukharji has for some time past been employed in inquiring into the causes of the deterioration of Indian silk and suggesting means for its improvement. Babu Nrityagopal has discovered the malady which affects the silk-producing cocoons, and he has also discovered its remedy. He has trained a number of silk-growers in the art of growing and nourishing cocoons, and has thereby given them an opportunity to earn a livelihood, and thus better the condition of extreme poverty to which the silk-growers in this country have been reduced on the decline of the Indian silk-trade. The exertions of Babu Nrityagopal have

been crowned with a modicum of success, but they will take some time more to bring about a lasting improvement in the condition of the silk-trade in India. It, therefore, looks somewhat strange that the Government should think it has done much for the improvement of the quality of the Indian silk, and propose to withdraw from the field, leaving the task of improving the sericulture of India to be completed by the silk-growers themselves. This bodes no good to the Indian silk-trade, and if the proposal is given effect to the little good that has been done in the way of improving Indian sericulture will be neutralised.

It is a matter of regret that the Agricultural Department has so far paid very little attention to the cultivation of paddy. Rice is the staple food of the people of Bengal, and the improvement of its cultivation ought to be the prime duty of the Government. But the improvement of paddy cultivation does not depend upon the improvement of paddy seeds. The first thing in Indian agriculture is water, and that it is so has been frequently proved.

The Agricultural Department should also pay its attention to the improvement of the cultivation of cotton. The Indian cotton is inferior in quality to the American stuff, which is steadily driving it out of the European market.

60. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 5th November says that the crop reports as well as the vital statistics in this country are virtually prepared by the chaukidars. Government calls upon the Divisional Commissioners to compile them. The Divisional Commissioners in their turn request the District Magistrates to furnish the statistics, the District Magistrates call for the same from the Deputy Magistrates, the Deputy Magistrates from the Inspectors of thanas, the Inspectors from the head-constables under them, and the head-constables require the chaukidars to supply the necessary information. The vital statistics compiled in municipalities are obtained from a more direct source, and may therefore be presumed to be tolerably correct. But how many municipalities are there in the whole country? Statistics for rural areas are obtained merely by guess and are not at all reliable. Once the authorities wanted to know how many date trees there were in the whole Burdwan district. The Magistrate's clerks compiled the figures from the depths of their own consciousness and submitted them to Government.

The Registration authorities are dissatisfied if the vital statistics show few births. And as a consequence, so says the *British Medical Journal*, even barren women are shown in the birth returns in India as giving birth to children. Under pressure from the Registration Department the birth figures, therefore, went up by large strides for some years. Then vaccination became compulsory, and as reporting the birth of a child would necessitate its vaccination, the birth figures again came down. Such is the accuracy of Indian statistics. Yet official reports are based upon them, and these reports are the only source from which the Government in England derives its knowledge about India. An official report is considered to be well written if its preface is well written and if the matter in it is well arranged. But it is upon these rose-coloured reports that the Home authorities base their policy of Indian administration.

61. The *Hitaishi* of the 5th November says that the high officials in this country are becoming very tickle and capricious. Here is an instance in point. One Idris Khan, a clerk in the Excise Department of the Netrokona subdivision of the Mymensingh district, was committed to the Sessions on various charges. The Judge and Assessors, however, declared him innocent, and the Divisional Commissioner recommended that he should be reinstated in his post. The Board of Revenue too at first complied with this request, but within two months changed its mind and ordered the man's dismissal. Could fickleness go further? Such fickleness, however, is casting stains on the British administration.

62. The same paper says that target-practice on the maidan of Nimta, near the Belgharia station, is a source of danger to the 500 or more passengers who daily pass along the road that skirts this maidan. Bullets sometimes pass too close to passengers and sometimes actually strike them. This has been repeatedly complained against. But instead of remedying the evil, Government is going to increase it by

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 5th, 1895.

HITAISHI,
Nov. 5th, 1895.

HITAISHI.

How official reports are compiled in India.

The fickleness of high officials.

Target-practice at Nimta.

placing another target near the existing one. It is to be hoped, however, that the authorities will yet remove the target to a proper distance.

SULABH DAINIK,
Nov. 6th, 1895

63. The *Sulabh Dainik* of the 6th November understands that Mr. Cotton was going to transfer Mr. Heard of Deoghur, but Sir Charles Elliott did not allow him to do so. Mr. Heard, however, is not so hard upon the people as he used to be before. He has greatly softened down. This is entirely due to the criticism of the *Hitavadi*.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

HUBLUL MATEEN,
Oct. 30th, 1895.

64. The *Hublul Mateen* of the 30th October has the following :—
The passing of the Pilgrim Ships Bill. The *Indian Daily News* rightly says that Government ought not to have accepted the opinion of Sir Jahan Kadr Mirza in regard to the Pilgrim Ships Bill as the opinion of the entire Muhammadan community. In fact, Sir Jahan Kadr is in no sense a leader of that community, and he supported the Bill solely with the view of pleasing the authorities. The sensation which the passing of the Bill has created among the Muhammadans of India who regard the measure as an interference with their religion is only equalled by the feeling which England's attitude towards the Sultan in connection with the Armenian imbroglio has excited in their minds.

BANGANIVASI,
Nov. 1st, 1895.

65. The *Banganivasi* of the 1st November says that the rumour is current in high native circles in Calcutta that Sir Charles Elliott recommended to the Government of India the nomination of Mr. Hennessy as representative of the Bhagalpur Division against the opinion of his Chief Secretary, Mr. Cotton, and that the Government of India refused to sanction the nomination.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Oct. 29th, 1895.

66. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* of the 29th October observes that the prospects of the crops in the Burdwan Division are as gloomy as possible. The *aus* paddy crop has been almost destroyed and the condition of the *aman* is not much better. A four-anna crop of *aman* is the utmost that can be expected, only if the cultivators are supplied with sufficient water to nourish the growing paddy plants.

MURSHIDABAD
HITAISHI,
Oct. 30th, 1895.

67. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* of the 30th October observes that jute cultivation in Bengal is increasing at the cost of the paddy cultivation. This has brought about almost a chronic scarcity in the land. Here is an instance to show the abnormal growth of jute cultivation. In Madaripur, in the Faridpur district, the cultivation of jute has grown at such a rapid rate within the last twenty years that it has now become an extensive jute market. It now exports about 20 lakhs maunds of jute every year. In order to facilitate the cultivation and transport of jute there is going on a rapid extension of railway. And thus railway together with jute is ruining the people. Is there none to check the spread of railway and the abnormal growth of jute cultivation?

PRATIKAR,
Nov. 1st, 1895.

68. The *Pratikar* of the 1st November says that the recent rainfall has done much good to the crops in the Murshidabad district, which would otherwise have completely withered up. As it is, there will only be an eight-anna crop this year. Scarcity of food will be accompanied by severe water scarcity as the tanks and wells have already little water in them.

BANGANIVASI,
Nov. 1st, 1895.

69. A correspondent of the *Banganivasi* of the 1st November suggests (1) the establishment of mills and manufactories, and (2) the introduction of cultivation according to scientific methods as the only remedies for the gradually increasing scarcity in this country which is being caused by the export of food-grains and by the deterioration of Indian arts and agriculture. In order that scientific cultivation may become possible, it will be necessary for the zamindars to open agricultural banks and elementary agricultural schools within their zamindaris.

70. The *Hitaishi* of the 5th November says that the cultivation of jute is found by the cultivators to require less labour and to yield greater profit than the cultivation of paddy.

The evils of jute cultivation.

The jute crop is not also liable to be damaged by floods like the paddy crop. The cultivators are therefore taking to the cultivation of jute in preference to the cultivation of paddy. They now cultivate the *aus* paddy crop only in half of their land reserving the other half for the cultivation of paddy. They are content to cultivate only so much *aus* crop as will last them till the harvesting of the *aman* crop. But this arrangement leads to a smaller production of paddy, and consequently to a rise in its price. But the *aman* crop depends upon timely rainfall in *Kartik*, and is therefore very liable to fail. Such has been the case this year, and the cultivators therefore find themselves in a very helpless position. The Bengal peasants are singularly wanting in foresight. Other crops can be raised during the year on a field on which the *aus* crop has been previously cultivated. If the cultivators therefore cultivate the *aus* crop in a large portion of their land, they can expect a large yield of autumnal crops. But this they will not do on account of their infatuated attachment to jute.

The cultivation of jute is not only bad economically, but also objectionable from a sanitary point of view. Jute is steeped in all available streams and reservoirs of water in the mufassal, and drinking water is in this way rendered extremely impure. The water in which jute is steeped is so offensive in its smell that to say nothing of tasting it one cannot even approach it without stopping one's nose. The zamindars who know very well that they will not be able to get their dues from the cultivators unless they permit them to steep jute in this way are deaf to all complaints against this practice, and the officials who choose to believe what the zamindars say are reluctant to interfere with it. The mufassal people, however, hoped that this evil would be remedied in the Sanitary Drainage Bill, for His Honour had expressed the opinion that malaria was due to the drinking of impure water by mufassal people. Those who hoped so have now been bitterly disappointed. Enquiry will show that this practice of steeping jute in water is the cause of the unhealthy condition of the mufassal.

HITAISHI,
Nov. 5th, 1895.

VI. — MISCELLANEOUS.

71. Referring to the proposed farewell dinners with which the retiring Lieutenant-Governor will be entertained by the Viceroy and also by the Bengal Civilians, the *Murshidabad Hitaishi* of the 30th October observes that Sir Charles Elliott has always proved a great patron of Civilians, and it is meet that the latter should show him all marks of respect and honour on the eve of his retirement. No public demonstration, however, should be held to do honour to the retiring Lieutenant-Governor.

Farewell dinners to the retiring Lieutenant-Governor.

MURSHIDABAD
HITAISHI,
Oct. 30th, 1895.

72. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 31st October says that the net-work of railways which now covers India has promoted neither the spiritual nor the material welfare of its people. It is true, railways and steamers have annihilated distance and brought places of pilgrimage within easy reach of all Hindus and Musalmans. But it ought to be remembered that the greater the physical hardship which is sustained in making a pilgrimage the greater is the religious merit acquired therefrom, and that all means of rapid locomotion are therefore impediments in the way of acquiring religious merit. Railways and steamers are also draining away the country's food-supply. Eminent European scientists, like Haddon, Cust and Petrie, maintain that extension of railways and steamer services does not conduce to the real happiness or to the real enlightenment of mankind. Real unalloyed happiness is derivable only from *dharma*, and the enlightenment which paves the way to *dharma* is the only enlightenment worth the name. India of to-day has neither of these two. A country which is perpetually suffering from food scarcity has little time to think of its spiritual concerns, and its true enlightenment must, therefore, be very remote.

Railways and India's material and spiritual welfare.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Oct. 31st, 1895.

73. The same paper says that, as there was scanty rainfall in the rainy season this year, tanks, wells, &c., in the mufassal villages already contain very little water. It is easy

Water scarcity in the mufassal.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA.

to guess, therefore, how severe the water scarcity will be during the next hot season. Sir Charles Elliott gave precedence to the drainage question, and has done nothing to solve the more pressing question of water scarcity.

DARUSSALTANAT
AND URDU GUIDE,
Oct. 31st, 1895

74. The *Darussaltanat and Urdu Guide* of the 31st October says that Lord Elgin indulged in a good joke at the expense of the Hindus of the Punjab, when he conferred the title of Khan Bahadur upon one Dr. Jitan Shaw, a Hindu, and subsequently rejected the Doctor's prayer to convert the title into one befitting a Hindu. For the strange character of his title, Dr. Jitan Shaw will deserve a first class medal at an exhibition.

SULABH DAINIK,
Nov. 1st, 1895.

75. The *Sulabh Dainik* of the 1st November has the following:—

Mr. Cotton. We knew Mr. Cotton before, and we know him now. But the present Mr. Cotton is not Mr. Cotton of former days. Formerly Mr. Cotton loved the natives, and was anxious to do good to everybody and was a perfectly amiable gentleman, Mr. Cotton of to-day is a harsh-tempered native-hater, not given to plain-speaking, and very much liked by all *pukka* Anglo-Indians. Mr. Cotton of former days was reflected in his "New India," and Mr. Cotton of to-day is mirrored in his Chief Secretaryship. The *Indian Mirror* is anxious to prove Mr. Cotton's claim to the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces, and will no doubt be glad to see him in his time raised to the *Musund* of Bengal. But we fear lest we should see Mr. Cotton in yet another character when he is raised to the Lieutenant-Governorship. Let the *Indian Mirror*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and those staunch devoted followers of Mr. Cotton's, the Deputies, live to see him raised to that eminent position. But let us be spared the sight.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 1st, 1895.

76. The *Hitavadi* of the 1st November has the following:—

Farewell entertainments in honour of Sir Charles Elliott. Everybody may not have the inclination or the courage to make a public demonstration of joy at Sir Charles Elliott's retirement. But we never dreamt that anybody except Government servants, candidates for posts under Government, flatterers, and a few duped Muhammadans would join in a movement set on foot for the purpose of presenting a farewell address to His Honour. However, we were mistaken. In every country there are men who are a disgrace to it, and why should not there be such in Bengal? We were fully prepared for an entertainment being held in honour of the departing Lieutenant-Governor by the Central Muhammadan Association and the Muhammadan Literary Society jointly. But we did not expect that members of any other community would take the occasion to make any sort of demonstration. One Binod Bihari Mallik, however, is said to be establishing a scholarship in Sir Charles Elliott's name; and Raja Benoy Krishna of Sobhabazar is about to give an evening party in Sir Charles Elliott's honour. It is fitting that the Raja should show honour to him to whom he owes his title. During the scarcity in Tippera last year, when the Raja's raiyats were suffering beyond measure, the Raja had not five cowries to spend on their relief, but the moment Sir Charles Elliott's whim prompted the establishment of a schoolboys' recreation ground in Marcus Square, the Raja's heart melted with sympathy for the boys, and, all benevolence and charity, he forthwith paid fifteen thousand rupees into Government's hands.

The title of Raja has been gained, and should he not now have the bigger title of 'Maharaja'? And how will he gain it unless he can please the authorities? As he is doing so much to honour Sir Charles Elliott, the enemy of Bengal, the author of the jury notification, the native-hater, the encourager of injustice, the day is not far distant when he will be invested with the higher title.

HITAVADI.

77. Mr. Cooke, Commissioner of the Orissa Division, says the same paper,

The Commissioner of Orissa on Hindu religious associations. has in his last Administration Report showered unqualified abuse on the religious and political associations of his division, some of which he impudently considered to have been "started, more or less, under foreign influence," and to have died for want of sympathy. The Commissioner has characterised the work of the Gorakshani Sabha, the Landlords' Association, and the Sanatan Dharmarakshini Sabha as "a somewhat silly form of recreation." Indeed, it was highly polite for Mr. Cooke to speak in such terms of an association which has for its object the

protection of the true religion. How would Mr. Cooke like it, if somebody were to apply the epithet "silly" to a Christian society? If the Commissioner had used such language towards the Muhammadans, he would not have escaped scotfree. Chief Justice Norman had to die by the hand of one Abdulla, and Lord Mayo by the hand of another Muhammadan fanatic. One who remembers these two incidents will never speak irreverently of the Musalman religion. But there is nothing to be feared from applying irreverent language to the religion of the Hindus, and so whoever wishes to do so, indulges in such language with impunity.

78. The *Banganivasi* of the 1st November says that one Binodbihari Mallik has proposed to found a scholarship in honour of Sir Charles Elliott, by making a donation of Rs. 192. The *Englishman* is delighted that one Bengali at least has come forward to honour Sir Charles Elliott after his five years' administration. The writer does not know whether a scholarship of that value will serve to perpetuate Sir Charles' memory, and whether His Honour will be gratified by this memorial of his administration. It is, however, rumoured that Babu Binodbihari has made this proposal with a view to secure an appointment.

BANGANIVASI,
Nov. 1st, 1895.

79. Referring to the late Civil Service dinner and the farewell address proposed to be given to Sir Charles Elliott by the Muhammadan community, the *Pratihar* of the 1st November says that both the Civil Service of Bengal and the Muhammadan community, which are specially indebted to His Honour, would have laid themselves open to a charge of ingratitude if they had not proposed to show this honour to their departing benefactor. Under Sir Charles Elliott the civilians have exercised an amount of arbitrary power which they enjoyed under no former Lieutenant Governor; and under His Honour the mufassal officials have evinced a singular anxiety to take Muhammadans into Government service without the least regard to their eligibility. It is rumoured that Sir Charles compelled Jadu Babu, Fourth Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, to retire in order to make room for Mr. Abdur Rahman.

PRATIHAR,
Nov. 1st, 1895.

80. The *Hindoo Patriot*, observes the *Sanjivani* of the 2nd November, is hard upon Mr. Cotton. The Editor of that paper is one of Mr. Risley's proteges. He is patronised by Mr. Risley in many ways, and it is he who has made him a Rai Bahadur. For such scraps and morsels of favour the *Hindoo Patriot* is much beholden to Mr. Risley, and it is no wonder that he should find fault with Mr. Cotton who never allows smooth-tongued sycophants to come near him. Referring to the rumour that Mr. Cotton will be appointed to the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces, the *Hindoo Patriot* cuts many jokes at his expense, and observes that Mr. Cotton of "New India" is a different man from Mr. Cotton, the Chief Secretary. Great, indeed, must be the moral courage of the *Hindoo Patriot* when he comes out with foul epithets at a time when Mr. Cotton is going to leave Bengal, most probably for ever. But let Mr. Cotton treat the *Hindoo Patriot's* remarks with the contempt they deserve. That paper is a miserable rag and does not influence the public opinion in Bengal. It goes without saying that there are very few civilians in this country like Mr. Cotton. He is a sincere well-wisher of the natives, and they will be very glad to see him appointed to the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces. The Bengalis anxiously await the day when they will see Mr. Cotton in their midst as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 2nd, 1895.

81. Referring to the persecution of the Indian coolies by the English colonists in South Africa, the same paper writes as follows:—

SANJIVANI.

Indian coolies in South Africa. The Government of India should teach the English colonies in South Africa a sound lesson by prohibiting the emigration of Indian coolies to those States. The English colonists are ill-treating the Indian coolies, the very men who have contributed towards the growth of their material prosperity. India should therefore completely cut off her connection with them. Are not the Indians loyal subjects of the Queen-Empress? Her Majesty's English,

Scotch and Irish subjects are safely building their fortunes in India, but her Indian subjects are ill-treated and persecuted by the inhabitants of her colonies in the different parts of the world. This injustice should not be tolerated. Let the Indian public move the Government to take a speedy and effective measure to put a stop to the commission of such glaring injustice.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 3rd, 1894.

82. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 3rd November has the following:—

India's poverty.

Mr. A. J. Wilson, a renowned economist and editor of the *Investor's Review*, has written a masterly article in his paper on the poverty of India. He puts forward irrefragable arguments to prove the existence of India's poverty, which, he shows, is a fact which it is impossible to ignore. In his opinion, there is going on a great waste of public money in this country, and the Government, both here and in England, instead of making an attempt to put a stop to it, are indirectly encouraging the financial ruin of India. The officials have no heart for real economy, and instead of reducing the State expenditure are gradually increasing the public revenues by adding to the burden on the shoulder of the Indian tax-payer. The inevitable consequence of such a policy is the growing poverty of the people, which is in the long run sure to bring about the bankruptcy of the Indian Government.

The officials in this country as well as in England, however, are in the habit of studiously shutting their eyes at the growing poverty of the Indian people. Their tale is a tale of prosperity, the optimism of which is rarely allowed to be marred by a discordant note of complaint. In this respect the Liberals and the Conservatives are at one. Whenever the question of India's poverty is raised in Parliament, the party in power, Liberal or Conservative, try to silence their opponents by laying stress on the so-called elasticity of the Indian revenue. Conservative Cross and Liberal Kimberley agree with each other at least on the question of Indian finance.

In this country the Anglo-Indian papers led by the *Pioneer* are trying their best to refute the arguments of Mr. Wilson. The *Pioneer* has strongly condemned the Chitral expedition and the expenditure incurred on this account as a sheer waste of public money. He cannot, therefore, totally ignore the reckless expenditure of money made by the Government. But he tries to show that the poverty of the Indian people exists only in the writer's imagination, and the waste of public money is by no means so great as Mr. Wilson would have one believe. To prove his statement Mr. Wilson falls back upon the stock argument of Anglo-Indian writers, the argument, that is, that the incidence of taxation in India is far less heavy than it is in England. The truth, however, is that as regards the incidence of taxation, there can be no fair comparison between England and India. In England the average yearly income of a man is more than Rs. 500, whereas in India the average yearly income of a man is not more than Rs. 20. Taxation at the rate of one rupee per man in India will press more heavily upon the people than would taxation at the rate of one hundred rupees per man upon the people in England.

The *Pioneer* next tries to prove that there has been a marked improvement in the material condition of the Indian cultivator under the British rule. Sir Ashley Eden used to see in the English-made umbrellas and bags used by some Indian raiyats distinct marks of improvement in their material condition. It is quite probable the *Pioneer* argues on the lines of Sir Ashley Eden. He also says that while the ancestors of the Indian cultivators used to live upon coarse barley and Indian corn, they themselves now indulge in the luxury of fine flour. The truth, however, lies the other way. Wheat was the staple food of the Indian cultivators in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, but now they have been so much impoverished that flour is to most of them a costly luxury never to be coveted. The ornaments on the persons of peasant women here and there, or the articles of luxury used by some Indian peasants, are not to be taken as a sign of India's prosperity. Luxury is not necessarily associated with material advancement. It is rather far often a forerunner of financial ruin. Western luxury has in fact served to hasten the impoverishment of the Indian people. There are few peasants whose women wear ornaments, but there are millions who are so helpless and poor that they have virtually to

starve if there is a failure of crops for two or three successive years. The *Pioneer* may have come across palaces owned by Indian peasants; we have not. There is not a single peasant in this country who has grown rich by tilling another man's land. There are solitary instances of peasant proprietors who have by dint of industry risen to the rank of a zamindar. The *Pioneer* boldly says that zamindars have not to pay the income-tax. True. But are not the revenue and cesses they have to pay really a tax upon their income?

The *Pioneer* next speaks of the advantages of the British administration in order to prove the growing prosperity of the Indian people. No one denies that the British rule in India has done good to the people. It goes without saying that it effectually protects the people's life and property. But does the impartial administration of justice or the putting down of lawlessness and anarchy necessarily mean the material advancement of the people? Prevalence of theft and robbery, again, far from proving the poverty of the people bears witness to their material prosperity.

The *Pioneer*, in conclusion, turns to the fertility of the soil in India as a potent argument to refute that of Mr. Wilson. It is true that India is a great agricultural country, but it is at the same time true that ninety *per cent.* of the Indian people are cultivators, and consequently the pressure on land in this country is greater—far greater indeed—than it is in any other country.

83. The *Hitaishi* of the 5th November hears that the officials in this country have at last hit upon a novel method of injuring the Congress. A high official proposes to publish a paper to be called "Anti-Congress," to which many brother-officials of his have undertaken to contribute.

HITAISHI,
Nov. 5th, 1895.

84. The *Sulabh Dainik* of the 6th November has the following:—

Sir Charles Dilke on the military expenditure of India.

A man's constitution, physical, intellectual, and moral is, to a large extent, influenced by his surroundings. It seems that the climate of India is very much uncongenial to the intellect and morals of Englishmen. Englishmen at home are a different class of men from Englishmen in India. As soon as an Englishman lands on the Indian soil, its climate begins to exercise its demoralizing influence on him, and within a few days he becomes a changed man. Sir Charles Dilke is an instance in point. Before he came to India he strongly condemned the abnormal growth of her military expenditure. Unfortunately, however, one cold season he paid a flying visit to India. He came under the influence of the Indian climate, and he was a changed man. He is now one of the staunch defenders of the military expenditure of the Indian Government. In his opinion this military expenditure is no more than it is necessary, and that the Indian people ought to pay the whole of it. A man must pay for the protection of his estate, and the Indian people must pay for the protection of their country.

SULABH DAINIK,
Nov. 6th, 1895.

But Sir Charles Dilke's logic is at fault. India, as a valuable estate, belongs to England and not to the Indian people. She has an interest in its protection, and she must pay the cost. If she does not care to keep it or bear the cost of its protection, she may sell it to any other European power. The Indian people have now no proprietary right in their country, and England alone has the right to dispose of it as she pleases. It belongs to England, and she must protect it at her own cost. It is true that an estate ought to pay its way, it ought to bear the cost of its management. But when an estate fails to do so, it is the owner who must pay the cost of protection and management, and not the tenants who live on the estate. India is prepared to bear the cost of her protection and administration, and would have gladly done so had she not been compelled to bear other people's burdens—if she had not been compelled to pay heavy home charges, a large portion of which goes to the pockets of men who do not in any way serve India; if she had not been forced to maintain a costly establishment of clergy for the doubtful benefit of European soldiers. If India must pay for her administration, she must get a cheap one, and she should not be forced to maintain highly-paid European officials, and pay them compensation allowance into the bargain. But even if an estate is paying, the landlord has to help it from his own pocket at times of difficulty. India is now passing through a crisis, and England should come to her rescue and save her from financial ruin.

URIYA PAPERS.

URIYA AND NAVASAM-
VAD,
Sept. 18th, 1895.

85. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* of the 18th September has reason to complain that the settlement operations conducted under the Bengal Tenancy Act (India Act No. VIII of 1885) are not as good as those that were conducted under Regulation VII of 1822. The writer is distinctly of opinion that the District Collectors should have a hand in the settlement of areas, comprised in their respective jurisdiction.

URIYA AND NAVASAM-
VAD.

86. The same paper follows the lead of its contemporary the *Utkaldipika* in stating that the *Bajiafti Lakhirajdars* in Orissa have a proprietary right, and that they must not be treated as ordinary raiyats. The *Utkaldipika* of the 21st September quotes paragraphs from the resolution of Mr. Mill, who was the Revenue Commissioner of Orissa during the last settlement, to prove that the *Bajiafti Lakhirajdars* have a higher status than that of an ordinary raiyat, and that they are entitled to a half-rental settlement.

87. All the native papers of Orissa express sorrow at the untimely death of Mr. Satyendra Nath Palit, a young native civilian, who had entered the Bengal Civil Service only a few weeks ago.

The late Mr. S. N. Palit.

UTKALDIPIKA.
Sept. 21st, 1895.

88. The *Utkaldipika* of the 21st September points out in a long leader that the transfer of the Orissa Salt Department to the hands of the Madras Board of Revenue has given a final death-blow to the manufacture of *Panga* salt by the people of Balasore and Cuttack. The consumers of *Panga* salt in those two districts have therefore been compelled to have recourse to Liverpool salt from Calcutta. The writer regrets that a local manufacture, that gave work to a large number of men on the Orissa sea coast, has been abolished without reason, and hopes that the re-transfer of the Salt Department to the hands of the Bengal Board of Revenue may revive the manufacture of *Panga* salt in Orissa, thereby adding to the miscellaneous revenue of Government.

NARAYAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARYYA,

Offg. Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 9th November 1895.